An Address by Elder Charles H. Hart, Delivered in The Salt Lake Tabernacle, Pioneer Day, Sunday, July 24, 1910.

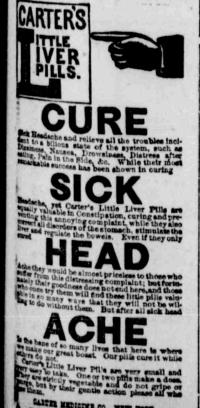
(Reported by F. W. Otterstrom.)

fence of meeting with the Liberty stake onference, this morning, and of hearing the good reports, the remarks of the brethren, and the sweet singing of the children.

Our minds today are naturally reminour minds today are naturally remin-fecent of events associated with this historic day, the 24th of July. All classes, regardless of sect or creed, I think, may properly unite in doing hon-er to the pioneers and to Pioneer day as a civic achievement, the founding is great commonwealth. The com-ing of the pioneers to this valley 63 vers ago today, meant the opening of ing of the ploneers to this valley 63 years ago today, meant the opening of the gateway to the east of the great resources of the west; it taught a new system of agriculture, and it advanced the civilization of the west here by perhaps not less than a quarter of a senture.

As we rejoice in the achievement of the Pilgrim Fathers in finding an asy-lum upon the shores of the new world, from the bigotry and intolerance that from the bischerienced in Europe, so I they had experienced in Europe, so I think we may all rejoice that the early think we may all rejoice that the early ploneers found here a haven of rest and of sufety from the tribulations which they had endured in the states to the east. To the Latter-day Saints this day has a religious significance, however, in addition to all the features that we may celebrate regarding the day simply as a civil institution, a legal holiday, in commoration of the founding of this commonwealth. To the Latter-day Saints it meant, injournals the Latter-day Saints it meant, in-deed a haven of safety and of rest from tribulations that had pressed hard

upon them for many years. ANTE-PIONEER HISTORY. The historian of Utah always goes with historian of Utah always goes back a decade or two, before the founding of Utah, in order to understand the history of Utah territory and of the state of Utah; he goes back to the days of Illinois and the days of Missouri, when the people were located there; and perhaps farther back. Located at first in the states of New York eated at first in the states of New York and Ohio, the Latter-day Saints took up an abiding place in the very borders of western civilization, at that time, the western frontier or border of the tate of Missouri. They lived there peaceably for a time, until they redeemed the waste places and built for themselves some comfortable homes and secured some worldly possessions by their thrift and industry. We find group of some 300 men resolving that the Mormons must leave that country, Jackson county. A little later there is another assemblage of the same class of another assemblage of the same class of people who resolve that the Mormons must leave, and two hours only will be given them to depart or to make up their minds to depart, and they say that even 15 minutes is long enough for that purpose. Then come the burning of men and the driving of them from their homes, women and children departing into the wilderness in terror; their husbands and fathers scourged, their homes converted into piles of ashes, their property taken from them. ashes their property taken from them.
At this juncture the kind-harted people of Clay county, an adjoining county received them with generosity. Their pity is touched at the appalling sight of so many destitute and home-less people; and for a time the people repose in peace in Clay county, but on there is the same movement. ept those people first appeal to the enerous sympathies of the Latter-day s to go peaceably; they recount act that the conditions are such hat a spark may ignite all the hor-tes of civil war. For the second time the people leave their homes and go ina sparsely settled country, almost a demess; they settle then in Daviess anty and Caldwell county, and abide to, exercising their thrift and their industry to the accumulation of new homes and to the securing of govern-ment title to new tracts of land. But soon the same spirit and feeling that required them to remove from Jackson county is manifest in Daviess and Caldwell counties. When the governor of the state was appealed to in the Jackson county troubles his reply was: "You now know what our Jackson boys can do, and you must leave the country." It was the same Evernor who declared, afterwards, when assault was made upon Far West Dd upon De Witt and other Mormon twins, that the "Mormons must be beated as enemies, and must be exterminated or driven from the state, if necessary, for the public good." They appealed to the governor, but he was deaf to their appeals; they got from him only such unsympathetic remarks as an edict of extermination or of ex-lipation from the state of Missouri. A militia was ordered by the governor, of some 2,000 troops to carry out his same spirit and feeling that urpation from the state of Missouri. A militia was ordered by the governor, of some 2,000 troops to carry out his orders. The people defending Far West, were led by a ruse, or by treachery, to lay down their arms, and then their leaders were court-marticaled in heir leaders were court-martialed in their absence, and sentenced to be shot. Be it said to the credit of some honorable men that they disapproved of any such lawless proceedings. Gen. Deniphan said, "I wash my hands of his thing: it is murder." Gen. Clark, however, took a different view, and his consoling remarks to the people, in reference to the fate of their leaders has something like this: "Do not ex-The something like this: "Do not ex-bet mercy but extermination, for I am determined that the governor's orders



shall be executed. As for your leaders.

I enjoyed very much my first exper- | do not think, do not imagine for that they will be delivered and restore to you again, for their fate is fixed their die is cast, their doom is sealed. No doubt, as far as Gen. Clark was concerned, this would have been true, had it not been for a thought of his, evidently, to imitate the Roman cap-tors in displaying before the public their captives; at any rate, he conceiv-ed the idea of marching his captives their captives; at any rate, he conceived the idea of marching his captives through portions of Missouri, as a sort of an exhibit, and it was this circumstance alone, perhaps, which prevented the decree of that court martial, which sat in the absence of the prisoners tried, from carrying out its decree that the leaders of the Mormon people should be shot.

WRONGS OF MISSOURI. The story of the difficulties and trials of the people in Missouri is a long one, and I shall not take your time, this afternoon, to go into many of the details. You will remember Haun's Mill. Even Scudder, the Missouri historian, who, of course, had no sympathy with the Mormon people, records in reference to the Haun's Mill tray. in reference to the Haun's Mill trag-edy that "it developed into something of a butchery." It is the same his-torian who frankly acknowledges that the people were compelled, at the point of the bayonet, to deed over their property to those who were despoiling them of their possessions. Several hundred people, to be brief, lost their lives in the Missouri conflict. You remember at the Haun's Mill massacre how some 240 men came down upon a little group at the Haun's Mill massacre how some 240 men came down upon a little group of settlers there, and how such men as McBride, who had fought under Washington for American freedom, was shot with his own gun, and afterwards his body hacked with a corn-cutter, "as a carcass fit for hyenas." Strong men boasted of having killed little children. children.

FOUNDING OF NAUVOO.

Some 12,000 of the people were driven from the state of Missouri in an inclem-ent season of the year, some of them leaving their trails of blood from bleed ent season of the year, some of them leaving their trails of blood from bleeding shoeless feet, upon the ice and snows of Missouri. The story of the achievement of the people who were thus stripped and peeled in building in a few short years the city of Nauvoc, is a wonderful story. That city rose almost phoenix like, from the swamps of the Missouri river: the temple was built: but it was only a short time before the prophet prophetically said: "I am going like a lamb to the slaughter, but I am as calm as a summer's morning. I have a conscience void of offense toward God and toward men."

. . "and it shall yet be said of me, 'He was murdered in cold blood." You will remember that a governor also took part in the difficulties in Illinois, and that Joseph was under the pledged protection of the chief executive of the state of Illinois, when he met his

state of Illinois, when he met his death at the hands of the mob. Whether it was wilfulness on the part of the executive or inexcusable negligence on his part I shall not markets to determine the control of the second of the control of the contro er it was wilfulness on the part of the executive or inexcusable negligence on his part. I shall not undertake to determine or discuss before you this afternoon; in either event it was equally unfortunate. There was no doubt, early in the conflict, as to what the courage of the prophet would be. You may remember, some of you, that at the time of the Jackson troubles, the cry that went forth from the prophet, "O! my brethern my brethern, would that I had been with you to share your fate. Almighty God, what shall we do in such a trial as this." Well, he and his patriarch brother endured them only until 1844, a few years later when the malice of the mob extinguished those noble lives.

REAL CAUSE OF DISCORD.

REAL CAUSE OF DISCORD.

The fact that the Mormon people thus had difficulty in Illinois and also in Missouri is pointed to as evidence of there being something radically wrong with them of it being radically thus had difficulty in Illinois and also in Missouri is pointed to as evidence of there being something radically wrong with them, of it being an evidence of their quarrelsome nature and disposition. Well, what were some of the complaints made by the people of Jackson county? That the people were different in habits and temperaments; that they were not slave-holders; and that they held friendly relations with the Indians. I think the fact that the Latter-day Saints were not slave-holders and were not in sympathy with that system of bondage, while many of those of their neighbors who surrounded them were in sympathy with slavery, is one of the principal reasons for disagreement between the two classes. Bancroft, the great historian, in writing his History of Utah, discusses the question as to the standing of the two classes, so far as honesty and morality and temperance, and so forth, are concerned. No one, I think, will justly accuse this historian of prejudice in favor of the

honesty and morality and temperance, and so forth, are concerned. No one, I think, will justly accuse this historian of prejudice in favor of the Mormon people. In reference to the exodus of the people from Illinois, a short time subsequent to the death of the prophet, he has this to say: "There is no parallel in the world's history to this migration from Nauvoo. The exodus from Egypt was from a heathen land, a land of idolaters, to a fertile region designated by the Lord for his chosen people, the land of Canaan. The pligrim fathers in flying to America came from a bigoted and despotic people—a people making few pretensions to civil or religious liberty. . Before this the Mormons had been driven to the outskirts of civilization where they had built themselves a city. This they must now abandon and throw themselves upon the mercies of the savages."

INTEGRITY OF MORMON PEOPLE.

INTEGRITY OF MORMON PEOPLE.

But to return to the point that I started upon, to read to you the words of Bancroft as to the standing of the Mormon people for honesty and integrity and so forth.

"But when the testimony on both sides is carefully weighed it must be admitted that the Mormons in Missouri and Illinois were as a class, a more moral, honest, temperate, hardworking, self-denying and thrifty people than the gentiles by whom they were surrounded."

"Neverthless, the sins of the entire

"Neverthless, the sins of the entire section must be visited upon them"—and this explains, I think, to a large extent the misunderstanding that existed between the two classes of people there, "Were there any robberies for miles around, they were charged by their enemies upon the Mormons; were there any house-burnings or assassinations anywhere among the gentiles, it was the Danites who did it. Of all that has been laid at their door I find little preved against them. The charges are general, and preferred for the most part by irresponsible men; in answer to them they refer us to the records. On the other hand, the outrages of the enemies are easily followed, for they are not denied, but are rather gloried in by the perpetrators. To shoot a Mormon was indeed a distinction coveted by the average gentile citizen of Illinois and Missouri, and was no more regarded as a crime than the shooting of a Blackfoot or Pawnee. Of course the Mormons retaliated." "Neverthless, the sins of the entire

EXPULSION FROM NAUVOO. A very graphic picture is given us by Colonel Kane of the migration which took place later, that is, after the martyrdom. Of the people who had assembled in the city of Nauvoo, fifteen of the twenty thousand inhabitants, became scattered from the Missisippi fo the Missouri, a people afflicted at times with cholera, with black-canker, with chils and fever. They, as the others, were obliged on short notice to leave their homes, their firesides, all that they held dear; they must leave all and depart into the wilderness to seek for themselves a new home. The story of that wonderful journey, for a thousand themselves a new home. The story of that wonderful journey, for a thousand miles, from the Missouri to the Rockies, is a wonderful chapter in the history of Mormonism, indeed, in the world's history.

PATRIOTISM TESTED.

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Then they proved equal to the test of patriotism in responding to a call for five hundred of their men at a time when they could ill afford to spare so many able-bodied men, in order to serve in the defense of the government of the United States. I do not charge that it was an intentional hardship laid upon the people, on the part of the government, but regardless of the motive, no matter how kindly the purpose may have been which suggested the draft of five hundred men, it was, nevertheless, a severe test upon the patriotism of the Mormon people, when you consider the circumstances; of their being extirpated under the order of one governor, their prophet betrayed while being extippated under the order of one governor, their prophet betrayed while under the protection of another governor, and the appeal made to the president of the United States, answered by that celebrated rejoinder, "Your cause is just but I can do nothing for you." One can understand, then, what a test it was, under the circumstances of privation and poverty, to spare five hundred able-bodied men and teamsters to leave their familles, leave the ones who were dependent upon them, to fight the battles of lies, leave the ones who were dependent upon them, to fight the battles of their country. But the response was cheerfully and promptly made by that great leader Brigham Young, that they should have their men; they were given, and a wonderful record those battalion boys made. The Mormon people have not harbored resentment against the government of the United States on government of the United States on account of these unfortunate incidents. Had stronger men chanced to be executives in Illinois and also at the White House at that time, perhaps these tragedies could have been averted. While I appreciate the legal questions involved in receiving the protection requested of President Van Buren, yet it will be remembered that later yet it will be remembered that late Grover Cleveland found a way to inter vene, when there was mob violence in the state of Illinois, and he did no the state of Illinois, and he did not deem it necessary to wait until the chief executive of the state of Illinois made a demand or request upon him for help in suppressing the local insurrection or condition of mob violence. The diminutiveness of Governor Ford was proverbial. Bancroft comments upon it and says that he was not only small of hody but diminutive of soul. small of body but diminutive of soul; and makes other remarks that I would not care to repeat, because they may do an injustice to the chief executive of Illinois at that time.

COURAGE OF PIONEERS.

COURAGE OF PIONEERS.

Thousands of us today are enjoying the fruits of the courage and of the endurance of those pioneers who braved the dangers of the desert, and who had such undaunted daring and such high-hearted courage in facing all the obstacles that confronted them in making a march of a thousand miles from a base of supplies, planting themselves in an unknown region that was not regarded, at that time, as very propitious for men to cultivate the soil and make homes in. I noticed last night, in the Deseret News, a copy of the words of the Historian Whitney in reference to the conditions that the pioneers found here sixty-three years ago. Some would have us believe, in enjoying the advantages that this generation now enjoys, that all these natural advantages were open to view and accessible to those who first landed here. The Historian Whitney recounts the fact that one of the three sisters who was in the band that came here in 1847, preferred to go on a journey of another thousand miles rather than stop in such a forbidding place. Historian Whitney says:

"It was no garden of the Hesperides upon which the pioneers gazed that memorable July morning. Aside from its scenic splendor, which was indeed glorious, magnificent, there was little to invite and much to repel in the prospect presented to their view. A broad and barren plain hemmed in by mountains, blistering in the burning rays of the midsummer sun. No waving fields, no swaying forests, no verdant meadows to rest and refresh the weary eye, but on all sides a seemingly interminable waste of sagebrush bespangled with sunflowers—the paradise of the lizard, the cricket and the rattlesnake."

PIONEER HARDSHIPS.

Of the hardships of a pioneer journey,

PIONEER HARDSHIPS.

Of the hardships of a pioneer journey, one George H. Williams, in a speech delivered in Portland, Oregon, gives us this picture; I ask your indulgence while I read:

We can look back and see in the dim "We can look back and see in the dim distance the slow moving train; the wagons with their once white but now dingy covers; the patient oxen moving their weary steps; men, travel-stained and bronzed by exposure; women, with mingled hope and care depicted upon their anxious faces; and children peering from their uneasy abodes and wondering when their discomforts will cease. These are the pioneers on their way to the promised land. Moons wax and wane again and again; but day after day the tollsome march is resumed. Sometimes there are Indian scares and depredations; unbridged streams are encountered; rugged mountains and and depredations, unbringed standard are encountered; rugged mountains and steep declivities occur; teams give out and wagons break down; but finally 'through moving accidents by field and flood' and when the year has glided into the golden sunset of autumn they reach the long looked-for end of their journey. To some all this did not happen: to others more than this happened; and there were those who looked back with

Granite Furniture Co.

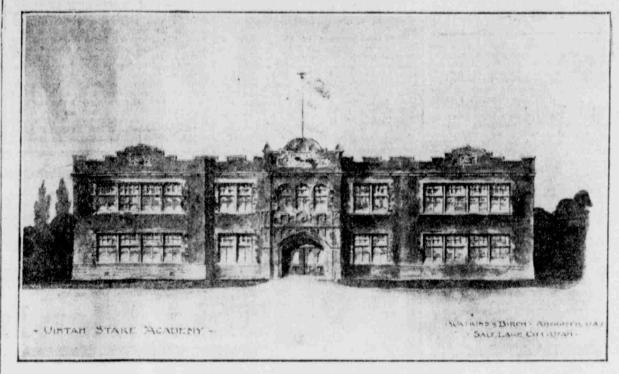
SUGAR HOUSE.

Opening sale prices still continue. 20 per cent below up-town stores. Everything in house furnishings.

Granite Furniture Co.

The store where heavy profits are not necessary to pay high rent and expenses.

SUGAR HOUSE.



PROPOSED UINTAH STAKE ACADEMY AT VERNAL.

The Uintah Stake academy at Vernal, the elevation of which appears above, will be 74x129 feet, two stories high, of brick and stone, and contain 13 rooms, including manual apartments, a large assembly hall, and commodious accessories. The plumbing is modern, with indirect heating and ventilation. The cost will be \$25,000.

who came in the first company to this valley, for not a soul was lost, but it was true of later companies, which made the same journey, whose sick had to be fed with parched corn, and boiled wheat; and who were afflicted with wheat; and who were afflicted with disease, without the proper food and appliances for treatment. Then shallow graves were hastlly scooped out, and coffinless bodies were reposed, and insubstantial headboards marked the place where loved ones were buried along the way from the Missouri to the Rocky mountains. Those who endured these trials and hardships are entitled to all honor, to all respect from a later generation who are enjoying the benefits of the labors of those stalwarts. May our children have something of the endurance and courage that characterized their forefathers. The foundation of their lives, the structure of their characters, was like one of these great skyscrapers, where the foundation is laid broad and deep, with cement, and then the steel, the structural columns and beams are erected, and the veneering and other finishings come later. May our children emulate the endurance and the courage, the fidelity and the faith which character-

funeral requiem over a lonely, deserted | ized these worthy ancestors of ours in performing these memorable marches, and achieving these wonderful sucesses in battling with the forces of

In recounting any of the tribulations of a bygone age, we do not do it for the purpose of reviving animosities, because, as I said before, those animosities did not exist to any great extent. The people from the first being a religious people who had not been trained in the doctrine of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," were willing to leave with God the question of vengeance upon those who murdered the prophets and who killed the Saints. They recalled the text of Scripture "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord, and and I will repay." They did not then, and their descendants have not since, cherished a hatred or an ill-feeling towards those with whom they had these unfortunate differences.

May the Lord bless us, my brethren and sisters, and enable us to so train and develop our children that they will do honor to their pioneer fathers and mothers, and that they will emulate something of the example of endurance and courage, of fidelity and faith, that characterized the lives and labors of those great ploneers, is my prayer in the name of Jesus. Amen. In recounting any of the tribulations

the endurance and the courage, the those great pioneers, is my prayer in fidelity and the faith which character- the name of Jesus. Amen.

March of Mormon Battalion

Sixty-four Years Ago Today.

Thursday, July 30.—This night the wind blew a hurricane and the trees fell in every direction and one of our oxen was killed. We traveled 12 miles

today. Friday, July 31.—We traveled nine miles and came to the viliage of Weston, six miles above Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri river. We marched one mile from the viliage and laid by during the afternoon and did up our washing.

vashing. Saturday, Aug. 1.-Marched to Fort Leavenworth, a distance of about five niles; crossed the river at 10 a.m.; narched up into the garrison late in the afternoon; received our tents just at sunset. The tents numbered in all over 100, and when they were properly pitched, presented a beautiful appearpitched, presented a beautiful appearance. In the evening one would almost fancy themselves in a Methodist camp meeting from the singing in the tents. Sunday, Aug. 2.—Fort Leavenworth is a beautiful situation on a rising bluff of the Missouri river. It cost Uncle Sam some millions of money for these splendid buildings. The day was nt regulating the affairs of the bat-ion. I wrote for several hours for

Col. Allan.

Monday, Aug. 3.—It was a very hot day. Companies A and B drew their arms, which were muskets with all

Third week's march of Mormon batal-ion.

Thursday, July 30.—This night the

Tuesday, Aug. 4.—We all drew our arms today. It was a hot day and company D's arms were put to use. Wednesday, Aug. 5.—Each company held an election for a third lieutenant, fourth sergeant, fourth corporal, in each company. The Second company elected Philemon Merrill, third lieu-tenant; Ephraim Green, fourth ser-geant; and Edward Wilcox fourth corgeant; and Edward Wilcox fourth corporal. Soon after election the First and Second companies were marched to the paymaster's office to receive \$42 in advance which was the amount of their year's clothing. The amount that each person had traded at the Bluffs being deducted. The other companies received in their turn. At about sunset Brothers P. P. Pratt, O. Hyde, John Taylor and Brother Little came to the camp from the Bluffs, and there was a general rejoicing.

GENEALOGICAL WORK.

Life membership in the Utah Gen-ealogical society, \$10; annual member-ship, \$2 the first year, \$1 a year there-after. Genealogical Magazine, \$1.50 a year; badge, \$2.50 gold; \$1 silver, Head-quarters of the society, historian's of-fice, Salt Lake City, tUah.

OBITUARY.



passing from this sphere of Miss Olive M. Hicks, which occurred at the L. D. S. Hospital, July 27, will be keenly felt by her relatives and friends as she bossessed the happy

at the L. D. S. Hospital, July 27, will be keenly felt by her relatives and friends as she bossessed the happy faculty of looking upon the bright side of life.

Her keenness of intellect and complacency of disposition made her a favorite at all times.

After completing a course of study at the L. D. S. University she accepted a position with the Penn. Mutual Life Insurance Company. Later she was employed with the law firm of Young & Snow. Last fall Miss Hicks left work and re-entered the university to persue the domestic science course. She was making excellent progress when she was stricken with typhoid fever early in March. By the middle of June she was thought to be convalescing; but some complications set in and it was found necessary to remove her from her home at 134 A street, to the hospital for the purpose of an operation. She gradually grew weaker until death came as a sweet relief.

Sister Hicks was actively engaged Sister Hicks was actively engaged

in Church duties and leaves an en-viable record as a teacher in the Sun-The funeral services will be held in thteenth ward chapel, Sunday

EXCURSIONS EAST.

Chicago and return \$55, St. Paul and Minneapolis and return \$52, dates of sale August 4th, 16th and 17th, September 14th and 23rd, final return limit October 31st. Diverse routes via the CHICAGO & NORTH-WEST-ERN R. R. CO. For particulars address C. A. WALKER, general agent, 36 west Second South street. Salt Lake City.

Notice is hereby given that the City Council of Nephi City, Utah, a municipal corporation will receive scaled bids for the purchase of all or any part of its fifteen \$1,000 bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. Said bids to be filed with the City Recorderd of Nephi City, at Nephi, Utah, on or before 5 o'clock p.m. on the 2nd day of August, A. D. 1910.

The City Council reserves the right to refect any or all of such bids.

By order of the City Council of Nephi City.

NOTICE OF PRIVATE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

In the matter of the estate and guar-dianship of Robert W. Rees, Minor. The undersigned will sell at private sale, the following described real property, tofollowing described real property, to-wit:

Commencing at a point 19 rods west of the southeast corner of lot 1, block 22, plat "B," Salt Lake City Survey, and running thence north 10 rods, thence east 33 feet, thence south 10 rods, thence west 33 feet to the place of beginning; on or after the 9th day of August, A. D. 1916, and written bids will be received at the law offices of Moyle & Van Cott, Rooms 7 to 12 Deseret National Bank Fullding, Salt Lake City, Utah; terms of sale, cash; 10 per cent at time of acceptance of bid and balance upon confirmation of sale by the Court.

ANNIE HOLMES GARDNER.

Guardian of the Person and Estate of Robert W. Rees, Minor.

Moyle & Van Cott, Attorneys.
Date of first publication July 27, 1910.

Denver & Rio Grande R. R.

TIME TABLE.

(In Effect June 19th, 1910.)
DEPART—DAILY.

Provo, Manti and Marysvale... 7:50 a.m.
Bingham and Midvale... 8:00 a.m.
Denver, Chicago and East... 8:10 a.m.
Park City... 8:20 a.m.
Ogden and Intermediate Points 10:25 a.m.
Ogden. San Francisco and Portland
Denver, Chicago and East... 1:25 p.m.
Ogden. San Francisco and Portland
Denver, Chicago and East... 4:06 p.m.
Denver, Chicago and East... 4:06 p.m.
Denver, Chicago and East... 4:06 p.m.
Provo, Tintic and Intermediate
Points... 5:06 p.m.

Bids will be received to be opened Aug. 20th, 1910, at 2 o'clock p.m., at the effice of the unedrsigned. Board of Trade Building, Sait Lake City, Utah, for the furnishing of 80,000 pounds first quality oats, and 800 tons straight timothy hay, oats, and 800 tens straight timothy hay, delivery of same to be made at regular intervals during period of one year from award of contract. In submitting bids on above material stare price f. o. b. Salt Lake City, giving full particulars as to quality of materials to "o furnished. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Box 763, Salt Lake City, Utah.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The undersigned Board of Trustees of Learnington School District 17, Millard County, Utah, will receive sealed propo-sults up to 10 o'clock p.m., August 16, 1916, for the erection of a brick School Building.

1910. for the erection of a brick School Building.

Plans and specifications may be found at the office of Watkins & Birch, Architects, 416, 417 Vermont Building, Salt Lake City. Utah, also at the Nellson Hotel, Leamington, Utah.

Each proposal must state the necessary time required to complete the said building and be accompanied with a certified check of 5 per cent the amount thereof, as a guarantee that the accepted bidder will enter into contract and give an approved bond within one week after the said work is awarded, otherwise the amount to be forfelted to said district.

The board will meet at the above named hotel in Leamington, Utah at the aforesaid time and date and publicity open and read all proposals. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals.

By order of the board.

By order of the board.

LEWIS NEILSON.

RICHARD DUTSON.

AUGUST NEILSON.

Board of Trustees.

Dated at Leamington, July 27, 1910.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

PERUVIAN CONSOLIDATED MIN ING CO. Principal place of business. No.

12 West Third South Street, Salt Lake
City. Notice—There are delinquent upon
the following described stock on account
of assessment levied on the 22nd day of
June, 1910, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders as follows:

No. No. No. No.

Name.	.Cert.	Shrs.	Amt
L. Johnson	80	875	\$ 8.75
V. W. Rivers	11	2,000	20.00
V. W. Rivers	12	1.000	10.00
V. W. Rivers	13	1.000	10.00
W. Rivers	14	500	5.00
W. Rivers	15	500	5.00
W. Rivers	16	160	1.60
B. Clays	27	2.000	20.00
B. Clays	#2	2,000	20.00
B. Clays	35	1,500	15,00
H. Crow	7	2,000	20.00
C. Bagley	9	4,000	40.00
atrick Hopkins	8	3,000	20.00
elvin P. Miller		1,000	10.00
elvin P. Miller		1.000	10.00
ason D. Clays	22	14.000	140.00
dward Hilliar		4.000	40.00
P. Clays		4,000	40.00
W. Clays		875	8.75
And in tecordance	meters t		
e order of the Board	WILL THE	montors	mada
the 22nd day of J	OL LAND	tio en	PERSONAL PROPERTY.
the 22nd day of J	une, a	407 BO	y be
ares of each parcel of	tthon	me inch	
scessary will be sold a	Doom D	No. 19	TELOPE
e or the company,	ECONOTES.	4.4 1.1.	1.4 KL 26 C

fice of the company, Room No. 12 West
Third South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah,
on the 10th day of August, 1910, at the
hour of 4 o'clock p.m., to pay delinquent assessment thereon together with
the cost of advertising and expense of
the sale.

ADAM SYNDER,
Acting Secretary.
No. 12 West Third South Street, Salt
Lake City, Utah.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

ELY AMALGAMATED COPPEL COMPANY. Location of principal office 219 Judge Building, Sait Lake City, Utal Notice.—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account assessment levied on the 2nd day of Juni 1810, the several amounts set opposite names of the respective shareholder

the names of the res	pective	s share	holders
as follows:		100	
	No.	No.	T
Name.	Cert.	Shrs.	Amt
John Ernst	5	52,500	\$131.25
A. B. Kingsbury	388	5,000	12.50
A. B. Kingsbury	389	500	1.25
A. B. Kingsbury	390	500	1.25
A. B. Kingsbury	391	500	1.25
A. B. Kingsbury	392	500	1.25
A. B. Kingsbury	393	500	1.35
A. B. Kingsbury	397	500	1.25
A. B. Kingsbury	398	\$600	1.25
A. B. Witcher	163	500	1.25
Joseph R. Murdock.	32	4,000	10.00
Joseph R. Murdock.	33	4,000	10.00
Joseph R. Murdock.	34	4,000	10.00
Joseph R. Murdock.	35	4,000	10.00
Moses W. Taylor	3	\$5,000	1.37.50
Frank Y. Taylor	46	4,500	11.25
Frank Y. Taylor	108	45,000	112.50
Taylor Bros	68	2,500	6.25
Joseph B. Taylor	113	160	.40
Joseph B. Taylor Joseph B. Taylor Joseph B. Taylor	111	50,000	125.00
Joseph B. Taplor	409	300	.50
Joseph B. Taylor	361	200	.50
		200	×50
Joseph B. Taylor	365	200	.50
Joseph B. Taylor	359	200	.50
T. M. Wheeler	vs 17	5,000 -	12.50
Lorenzo N. Stohl	13	10,000	25.00
Lorenzo N. Stohl	14	5,000	12.50
Lorenzo N. Stohl	. 15	5,000	12.50
Jas. W. Clyde	20	8,000	261,000
Robert Duke	24	4,000	10,00
D. A. Brodbent	. 28	8,000	20.400
R. J. Murdock	30	4,000	10.00
Geo. J. Taylor	53	3,790	9.38
Can I Taylor	61	800	2.00
Wm. W. Salmon,	54	3,780	9.38
L. G. Schwalenberg.	316	200	1, 25
L G. Schwalenberg	317	.500	1.25
L. G. Schwalenberg	318	500	1.25
L. G. Schwalenberg		500	1.25
L. G. Schwalenberg	332	-500	1.25
L. G. Schwalenberg.	339	500	1.25
John M. Cannon	59	2,500	6.25
Hyman Harris	79	2,000	5.00
Elizabeth C. Taylor	103	2,500	6.25
E. C. Taylor	104	200	1.25
E. C. Taylor6	106	500	1.25
E. C. Taylor	106	5(0):	1.25
A. Stoffel	386	341	.85
G. A. McElroy	41933	500	1.35

210 Judge Building, Salt Lake City,

First publication July 27th, 1910.

M. Mingus

DIRECTORS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

shed blace.

Bids, must not contain conditions, qualifications, proposals or any other things than those mentioned in the plans, specifications and drawings, contract or bond, and bidder must use the form of bids found bidder must use the form of bids found. in is accepted and the bidder niter into the contract within after its acceptance, for the secution of the contract and mafter mentioned, nust be furnished for one-half with read and sufficient

ory and acceptable to ndersigned, bids are for the following work and bidivisions will be considered, finishing a room of the Woodstock finishing a room of the Woodstock no subdivisions will be considered. For finishing a room of the Woodstock School. Thirteenth East and Vine Streets, Salt Lake County, Utah.
The undersigned reserves the right to GRANITE SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Saltair Beach Time Table

eave Salt 9:30 a.m. 12:15 p.m. 2:00 p.m. 2:46 p.m. 2:46 p.m. 5:00 p.m. 6:00 p.m. 6:46 p.m. 6:30 p.m. 8:00 p.m.

*Except Sunday. Fare round trip. 25 cents.

THE DESERET SAVINGS BANK

W. W. Riter, President; George Romney, Vice President; Elias A. Smith, Cashler; L. S. Hills, John R. Barnes, John C. Cutler, David Ea-cles, A. W. Carlson, George Suther-land, Reed Smoot, W. F. James, C. W. Nibley, A. W. Ivins. 4 per cent interest paid on savings

Merchants Bank **277 MAIN** OFFICERS.

H. P. CLARK, President,
JOHN J. DALY, Vice President,
A. H. PEABODY, Vice President,
W. H. SHEARMAN, Cashier.

Established 1889.

Utah Commercial & Savings Bank

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ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

The State Bank of Utah

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. Solicits accounts of Banks, Firms and Individuals, and extends to cus-tomers every reasonable courtesy and facility.

National Bank of the Republic

FRANK KNOX President
JAMES A MURRAY Vice President
W. F. EARL Cashier
E. A. CULBERTSON Asst. Cashier
Capital and Surplus M5.00.00
A thoroughly modern savings department conducted in connection partment conducted in connection with this bank. Safety deposit boxes

McCornick & Co. BANKERS

SALT LAKE CITY.....UTAH Established 1873.

Continental National Bank Capital \$250,000,00 Every branch of a modern bank

J. E. Cosgriff Pres. W. P. Noble Vice Pres. T. W. Boyer Cashier.

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W. S. McCornick, Prest.; R. T. Badger, Cashier; T. R. Cutler, Vice Prest.; C. H. Wells, Asst. Cashier.

Deseret National = Bank= Salt Lake City, Utah.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY. Capital\$500,000.00 Surplus \$500,000.00

OFFICERS. JOHN C. CUTLER, Vice President.
H. S. YOUNG, Cashier.
E. S. HILLS, Asst. Cashier.
L. W. BURTON, Asst. Cashier.

John R. Barnes,
A. W. Carlson,
John C. Cutler,
David Eccles,
L. S. Hills,
W. H. McIntyre,
Francis M. Lyman.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent.